CONFIDENTIAL

40

22 March 1983

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The Role of Oil Exports in USSR's Hard Currency Earnings

The balance of payments position of the USSR--the world's leading petroleum producer and second largest oil exporter--is closely tied to its hard currency oil sales revenues. In 1981 oil exports accounted for 50 percent of Moscow's hard currency earnings from merchandise trade and roughly 40 percent of all its foreign exchange receipts (see table 1).

25X1

Sales of crude oil products emerged in the 1970s as the USSR's leading export earner. During the decade Soviet petroleum exports grew from about one-tenth to more than one-third of total merchandise exports. The record of growth has been even more spectacular from a hard currency standpoint. Oil sales rose from less than one-fifth of hard currency merchandise exports to one-half during that 10-year span. In volume terms, they climbed from \$400 million at the beginning of the 1970s to \$3.2 million at mid-decade and to over \$12 billion in 1980 and 1981. While the volume of oil sold increased by 30 percent from 1971 to 1981, the spectacular runup in oil prices--a roughly fifteenfold increase--provided the bigger boost to Soviet earnings of hard currency (see the accompanying chart).

25X1

In contrast to 1981, when stagnating oil revenues contributed to a weakened foreign exchange position, the USSR's hard currency payments position was helped by an oil export push in 1982. For the year as a whole, we estimate petroleum deliveries to all hard currency customers totaled between 1.1 and 1.2 million barrels per day (b/d), compared to 920,000 b/d in 1981. Even with a 10 percent drop in the price of Soviet oil, revenues in 1982 were probably in the neighborhood of \$13-14 billion, compared to \$12 billion earned the previous year.

25X1

25X1

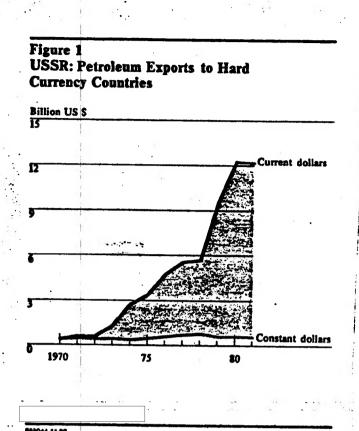
SOV M 83-10057

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/08/10 : CIA-RDP85T00287R000900400001-0

Table 1
USSR: HARD CURRENCY RECEIPTS

Commodity Exports, f.o.b.								MIIIIONS	or current	US dollars	
Petroleum .		Other hard currency commodity exports		Additional arms deliveries not included in reported trade		Invisibles & transfers		Gold		Total foreign exchange receipts	
-	Value	% of total receipts	Value	% of total receipts	Value	% of total receipts	Value	% of total receipts	Value	% of total receipts	Value
1970 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 (est.)	430 3,391 4,748 5,583 5,710 9,585 11,995 12,200 13,000—	13 30 33 32 27 37 40 39 40–43	1,994 4,889 5,477 6,280 7,626 9,832 11,589 11,588 12,000—	60 43 38 35 37 38 38 37 37–40	400 1,500 1,850 3,220 3,965 3,855 4,200 4,200 4,500	12 13 13 18 19 15 14 13	500 760 911 1,032 1,028 1,140 900 1,000	15 7 6 6 5 4 3 3	Neg1. 725 1,369 1,618 2,522 1,490 1,580 2,700 1,100	- 7 10 9 12 6 5 8	3,324 11,265 14,355 17,733 20,851 25,902 30,264 31,688 32,700

25X1



25X1

SUBJECT: The Role of Oil Exports in USSR's Hard Currency Earnings

```
Distribution:
   Orig&l - SecState
                          SA/DCI
                                                                     25X1
        1 - Charles A. Briggs, ED/DCI
        1 - Senior Review Panel
        5 - OCPAS/IMD/CB
         - D/SOVA
          - DD/SOVA
          - EO/SOVA
          - C/PA
          - C/SE
          - C/TF
          - C/DI
          - C/EA
                             SE/T
                                                                     25X1
                          SE/T
          - C/CS
          - C/CS/S
          - C/CS/E
        1 - C/CS/C
        1 - CS/S/
                                                                     25X1
        1 - CS/S Typescript File
DDI/SOVA/CS/S
                                 (22 Mar 83)
                                                                     25X1
```

CONFIDENTIAL